THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Ann.] TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1799. [Vol. VII.--No. 1032

VENDUE.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be exposed for sale at the Vendue-Store corner of Prince and Water streets,

A VARIETY OF

Wet and Dry Goods,

of which the particulars will be given previous to the sale.

The business of VENDUE MASTER having devolved entirely on the subscriber, he informs the Public, that the store will always be kept open for the reception of GOODS, and selling such articles therein, between the times of Public Sales, as may be on limitation. He likewise offers his services in transacting any kind of Commission Business,

PHILIP G. MARSTELLER.

FOR SALE,

A Complete CHAMBER ORGAN, a late invention, with twenty-one keys, 4 stops and 3 barrels, each barrel 10 tunes, Marches and Country Dances, accompanied with Drum and Triangle. Enquire of the Printer.

November 28. 3

Five Dollars Reward.

STOLEN or strayed, from the commons, a dark bay HORSE, full 14 hands high; his fore feet darker than his body.—He is short and strong made, and has one round white spot on each shoulder. Whoever brings him to PETER SHERRON, King street, shall receive the above reward.

October 26.

FOR SALE,

THE well improved DWELLING PLANTATION of the subscriber, lying on the head of Bardits creek, Durham parish, Charles county, Maryland.

It contains 760 acres land, nearly one half in wood the residue laid off in three shifts of corn, each of which fields has produced on an average, for 10 years past, upwards of 260 barrels annually; two highly manured shifts of tobacco, each sufficient for the employment of 10 or 12 good hands; an orchard and pasture.

The improvements are, a dwelling house 18 by 36 feet, with 2 rooms below and 2 above, 3 fire places, piazzas on the north and south sides, in one of which there is a lodging room; a kitchen 16 by 20 feet, with a dry cellar, and lodging rooms above for servants; a meat house, dairy, overseer's house, negro quarters, a large tobacco house, stables with stalls for 16 horses, hay lofts, 2 corn houses, carriage house, wheat room, &c. There is also a large kitchen garden, handsomely paled in with locust posts and white oak railing. About a quarter of a mile from the house there is a tub mill, with 2 pair of stones and a bolting cloth; near it a dwelling house for the miller. The mill has been finished within a few years, and has earned upwards of 140 barrels of corn in a year, besides finding the family in flour. The whole of the houses are built of the best of materials, by good workmen, and are almost new, consequently in good repair.

There was seeded in August, 30 bushels of wheat, which is now very promising; the rest of the field is intended to be sown with wheat and rye when the hands can be spared from the tobacco and fodder.

The situation is dry and healthy, every field abounds with good water; the soil is well adapted to the growth of tobacco, all kinds of grain, timothy and clover, and produces natural grass in abundance for a large stock.

The land runs about a mile and a half along the creek, and includes about 20 acres marsh, is distant from Nanjemoy warehouse on Potomac, 4 miles, and about 40 from the Federal City.

Any person inclinable to purchase, may view the land at pleasure. The terms of sale will be know by applying to the subscriber on the premises, or to Mr. Robert Fergusson, junr. Bowly's wharf, Baltimore, who is authorised to treat for this property. Possession may be had at Christmas, or sooner if required.

JOHN ROBERTSON,
Charles County.

October 7.

John Duffey,

Has just received a Quantity of

TORTOISE SHELL,

and has now ready FOR SALE, a General Assortment of

Shell, Horn & Ivory Combs,

WHIPS, CANES, & BRUSHES,

by wholesale and retail—as usual at the most reduced prices.

October 1.

Pasturage.

EXCELLENT PASTURAGE for Horses, adjacent to the Federal Spring. For particulars enquire at the office of the Mirror.

Sept. 21.

NOTICE.

THE Virginia Company, having nearly completed a very extensive Brewery, in the vicinity of the city of Richmond, are desirous of engaging as a Tenant a Brewer of experience, talents and industry.

Such a person, applying to the Subscriber, may have more accurate information on the subject.

W'M HODGSON.

Alexandria, November 5.

The Subscriber offers for Sale,

Three hundred and forty

Acres of LAND; on which he now lives—a small Tract adjoining (quantity not known) and another Tract opposite Dumfries, containing 194 acres—On the first mentioned tract are a comfortable dwelling house and convenient out houses, suitable for the plantation.—Any further description of the land is thought unnecessary ——Possession may be had next Christmas.

He has also for Sale, eight or ten likely Slaves. For the lands secure and early payments will be expected.

ROBERT GRAHAM.

Quantico, October 18, 1799.

JUST RECEIVED,
By the Schooner Evelina, and for Sale, by

Josiah Faxon & Co

A general Assortment of

S H O E S,

Amongst which are

LADIES kid slippers of the latest taste and fashion, gentlemen's fine shoes, women's rand shoes, calf-skin and fancy stuff slippers, misses' Morocco and leather slippers, boys and children's shoes.

They have also for Sale,

Boston and Rhode-Island lime, West-India and N. E. rum, beef in barrels, mackerel, herrings, shad, loaf and brown sugar, coarse and fine salt, coffee in bags, mould candles, gin in cases, plank and scantling, and a few barrels of Pork.

September 5.

Joseph Riddle and Co.

HAVE IMPORTED

FALL GOODS,

in the Fanny, Captain Woodhouse, from London,

Also, 500 dozen BEST LONDON PORTER and BROWN STOUT.

September 6.

American Manufactory.

The subscribers offers for sale a quantity of

WINDOW GLASS,

from the Boston Manufactory, of different sizes. The quality of which is superior to that imported.

DAVID POLOCK & Co.

N. B. They will have a constant supply of this article, and will furnish any quantity of (sizes) from 6 by 8, to 12 by 18, and any that may be wanted larger, can be cut at the manufactory and will be supplied by orders being left with the subscribers.

Aug. 20.

Thompson & Veitch

HAVE IMPORTED,

In the brigt Fanny, from London, and George, from Liverpool,

Fall Goods;

Also, 8, 10 and 20d. Nails.

October 17.

NOW LANDING,

From on board the schooner Maria, William Montgomery, Master, just arrived from Port Republican, and

FOR SALE,

At the Subscribers' warehouse, on King-Street,

Ten hhds. of Sugar,

One hhd. and 32 bags of Coffee,
Fifty bales of Cotton of the first quality,
Which they will sell on very moderate terms, for Cash or approved Notes.

J. PATTON & J. DYKES.

November 21.

Samuel Kirk,

TAILOR & HABIT-MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria, that he still carries on his business in its various branches, and in the most complete and fashionable manner, in King-Street, opposite the Indian Queen Tavern; and for the sake of ready Cash, he will make a suit for Five Dollars, or any part in proportion.

N. B. At the same place gentlemen's Clothes scoured and pressed.

November 14.

John Foster

HAS JUST RECEIVED,
By Captain Hand, from Philadelphia,
A large supply of

GROCERIES,

In addition to his former stock, which he will sell on moderate terms for cash or produce.

November 19.

Ricketts & Newton

HAVE RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,
On moderate terms,

1 Bale of Hessians,
2 Bales German Osnaburgs,
1 Case Bedford Sheetings,
1 Case German Bedticks of a superior quality,
21 Kegs powdered Pearl Barley,
1 Hogshead Roll Brimstone, and
A handsome assortment of

FRANKLIN STOVES;

ALSO,

6 & 10 Plate Stoves,

Fitted up complete.

October 6.

FOR SALE,

Elegant FORTE PIANOS,

allowed to be the best of the kind ever imported into Alexandria. Enquire of Mr. MARSHALL, opposite the Washington Tavern.

November 21.

James Wilson

HAS RECEIVED,

By the Fanny, from London, part of his

FALL GOODS,

Consisting of

Superfine cloths and cassimeres	Sheetings
Coatings	Doulasses,
Halfthicks	Calicoes
Fearnaughts	Shauls
Flannels	Thickets & corduroys
Plains	Stuffs of all kinds
Kerseys	Nails and Window Glass
German and British osnaburgs	

He is in daily expectation of receiving the remainder of his Fall Goods, by the George, from Liverpool, and Franklin, from London.

October 6.

Joshua Riddle

HAS JUST RECEIVED,
And is now selling, at his Store, on Fairfax-Street,
A neat Assortment of

FALL GOODS;

Amongst which are

Superfine, fine and coarse

cloths, kerseymeres, coatings, plains, kerseys, halfthicks, Kendal cottons, flannels, blankets, swandowns, Russia sheeting, ticklenburgs, Irish linens and sheetings, Britannias, corduroys and fancy cords, stuffs assorted, shoes assorted, loaf and brown sugar, coffee, chocolate, pepper, allspice, ginger, nutmegs, mustard, indigo, fig blue, allum, copperas, powder, shot, flints, tobacco, snuff, American and English seinetwine, together with a choice collection of FRESH TEAS, selected particularly for private families, consisting of Imperiel, young hyson, hyson, souchang, hyson-skin, &c.

November 12.

THOMAS SIMMS

Has just received, and for Sale,

30 Barrells of excellent New-York Pippins;

A few bls. of Cranberries;

ALSO,

1000 Bunches of Onions,

And several

Barrels of English Walnuts.

November 21.

TO BE SOLD,
At Centerville, on the first day of January next, for ready Money,

Two NEGROES,

A Man and a Woman.

The Man about 42 years of age, and the Woman about 31. Application to be made to HARGESS KING, about 5 miles above the Occoquan Mills, Fairfax County.

November 20. eptm

JUST LANDING,
From on board the schooner Mercury, captain Butler, and for Sale, by the Subscribers,

28 Hhds. Molasses,

20 Pieces of Russia Sheeting of the best qual.

CATLETT & MEEKS.

November 21.

James Kennedy, Jun.

In addition to his former Assortment has imported, in the Fanny, from London,
A Quantity of

Drugs, Patent Medicines, Paints, & Dye Stuffs.

The following are a part:

WHITE, red and black lead, Spanish whiting and Spanish brown, dry, white lead, Spanish brown, Venetian red and green paint ground in oil, Church's Cough Drops, essential salt of vinegar, peppermint drops and Lozenges, salt of lemon, shaving soap and wash balls, best Durham mustard by the pound or bottle, &c. with a number of other articles, too tedious to enumerate, which will be sold for cash or country produce or to punctual customers on a short credit.

FOR SALE,

Sugar in Hhds. and Barrels,

Coffee in bags,
25 Barrels of excellent Pork,
A few elegant Marble Chimney Pieces,
About 50 crates assorted Earthen Ware,
A few casks of sheathing and scupper nails.

W. HODGSON.

To Rent

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,
a convenient two-story frame

Dwelling-House, Kitchen,

&c. adjoining Mr. M'Clean's bake-house.—For terms apply to

JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.

Alexandria, Sept. 21, 1799.

JUST RECEIVED
Per the schooner Porcupine, and offered FOR SALE BY

Wm. Hartshorne & Son,

70 Puncheons Grenada Rum and
10 do. Martinico Molasses
Also per the schr. Polly, from Massachusetts,
A Case of Writing paper,
Do. Hats.
A few boxes Soap & Candles, and
74 Pieces Tow Linen.
8th Month 7.

Manufactured Tobacco.

Just received from Richmond, and for sale by the subscribers,

MANUFACTURED

James River Tobacco, of

an excellent quality.

HEWES & MILLER.

August 15.

A CONVENIENT

DWELLING-HOUSE

To let by the quarter or year.

June 15. R. T. HOOE.

Four tons of Patent Shot

And a general

Assortment of Groceries,

(As usual)

FOR SALE BY

ROBERTS & GRIFFITH.

October 8.

THIS DAY ARRIVED,
12 Chests fresh Hyson Tea
12 Casks Sherry Wine, very old, &c.
400 Bushels coarse Salt
25 Barrels Sugar.
For Sale by

J. G. LADD.

November 12.

Freight wanted

For the Sloop

Sea Flower,

Burthen 350 barrels, C. M'Neal, Master.—Apply to the Master on board, at Ramsay's wharf, or J. G. LADD.

November 14.

FOR SALE,

A House and Lot,

Situated in Wales's alley, near the Brewhouse 40 feet by 39; being the corner of two alleys and so near the river, its situation for a boarding house or store, is exceeded by few, and rents at a next yearly rent of 48l. For terms apply to

JOSIAH FAXON & Co.

☞ *WANTED,*
AT THIS PLACE,

3 or 4 good Carpenters

ISAAC M'PHERSON,
Occoquan Mills, October 27.

The Columbian Mirror.
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY AN ARRIVAL AT PHILADELPHIA.

LOWER ELSE, SEPT 16.

In the last number of this paper, it is stated, by mistake, that "Gen. Korsakow will act in concert with the Archduke;" it should be: "in concert with general Hotze," for the Archduke, as stated in a preceeding number, had left Switzerland some days ago, to take the command of the army of the Rhine, which will be concentrated in Suabia, and including the troops under generals Meerveld and Sztarry, is estimated at 70,000 men. The army of the Prince of Conde will, in all probability likewise join the Archduke's army; it will arrive at the place of its destination before the end of this month, and make its first essay against Alsace, supported on both sides by the armies of Switzerland and of the Rhine.

The next grand Russian army, mentioned some weeks ago, is to consist of 70,000 men, and will be ready about the latter end of Autumn, to serve as supplementary forces wherever they may be required.

All Danish vessels have been forbidden to enter into any of the Russian ports, and those already entered are ordered to depart in 14 days, which is certainly the forerunner of an open rupture between two Northern Courts.

They write from Pavia, under date of the 1st of September, that the last and strongest fort Santa Maria, in the gulph of Spezzia, has surrendered with 1200 men, and 126 pieces of cannon. This news was brought to Pavia by express.

Tortona, which capitulated on the 23d of August, was to surrender on the 11th inst. if the garrison was not relieved at that time. Attempts for this purpose have been several times made by the French, and often frustrated. Hostages have been reciprocally exchanged, the surrender of this important fortress has in all probability taken place ere now. The news of the surrender of the citadel of Perugia, 70 miles from Rome, was brought to Florence by express on the 30th ult. The garrison, who are prisoners of war, were still provided with two months provision, besides cannon and ammunition.

The grand army of Suwarrow was in its former position on the 28th; the headquarters were at Asti; and the whole position indicated an expectation of the last attack from gen. Championet, who threatened to enter Piedmont, from the side of Grenoble, with 25,000 men, mostly conscripts. For this reason, gen. Kray, whole army had advanced as far as Novaro, on its way to Switzerland, was countermanded to Acqui.

In the Genoese, it is reported a formidable insurrection has taken place against the French which if true, will be a great impediment to them, as they have more to fear from the inhabitants of this than those of any other part of Italy.

The Vienna Court Gazette, of the 7th September, states, "According to reports from Italy, the hostile general, Jourdan, was expected to arrive on the 27th, to take the chief command of the French army.

"Of the enemy's troops, some large detachments had pushed forward to Sassa. —Ovado, and the district of Vignolo, of which, that occupying the post of Ovado, in the Orba valley, has returned.

"To observe the enemy's motions the better, a division of gen. Ott, with the brigade of maj. gen. Palfy, was ordered towards Fossano, by Alba, and fieldmarshal Kray arrived with his corps, on the 28th August, near Alessandria, after having left the brigade of general Laudon for the support of colonel Strauch and prince Roban.

"A report from the head-quarters of Gen. Klenau mentions, that he ordered lieut. col. Mihanovic to attack the enemy, posted behind the Stura, towards Sestri, who drove him from his positions in spite of his superior forces, and pursued him as far as Rapallo, whither the enemy took refuge in the greatest disorder. We took one officer and 16 privates prisoners.

"A dispatch from his royal highness the Archduke, of the 1st September, purports that the enemy, almost at the same time he attacked the left wing of the emperor's army in Switzerland, a fresh corps, pretended to be 30,000 men strong, collected near Manheim, under Gen. Muller, passed the Rhine on the 26th at night, and divided itself into three columns; the first for Heilbrun, where the advanced guards are already supposed to have arrived; the second for Heidelburg, Simplen, and Knetten; and the third marching for Bruchsal.

"On the official report of general count Sztarray to his royal highness prince Charles, several divisions of troops were detached to Donaueschingen, in order to act, according to circumstances, as the enemy's intentions may develope themselves; since, some troops were ordered back towards Mentz and Kehl.

"Since the reconquering of the kingdom of Naples and Mantua, and the victor y of Novi, the reign of France had ceased in Italy. The imperial royal troops now begin to extirpate the remains of those country-plagues, and with them the Italian jacobins also, because the revolutionary rage has entirely degenerated their blood.

"Besides the already mentioned conquest of Lucca, Leghorn, Pontremoli, Fivizane, Borgi di Tarro, St. Croce, and Varese, we have to give a short review of the farther progress made in Italy. Perugia was surrounded and bombarded on the 28th July by the Arretines. The garrison, consisting of 200 French and 1000 insurgents, capitulated, quitted the town, and retired to the fort.

"The enemy evacuated Ulla, and left three cannon behind them; two others were taken in the pursuit.

"The fortress of Sarsanella has likewise capitulated: the garrison liberated, leaving 12 cannon, two mortars, and a considerable quantity of provisions and ammunition.

"Fort St. Maria, in the Gulph of Spezzia, is surrounded by the imperialists.

"Fort Lexici surrendered on the summons of the captain of horse, Zechmeister: the garrison are prisoners of war. Nine cannon and a considerable quantity of ammunition were found there. Farther the enemy evacuated fort Theresa, having ten 34 pounders and two bombards, 120 pounders, besides fort St. Lorenzo, with ten 24 pounders, and three feluccas. In the whole gulph of Spezzia, the enemy only keep fort St. Maria, with about 50 cannon, four mortars, and 380 men.

N. B. It seems that the above direct news from Italy, of the surrender of this last fort, and the citadel of Perugia, was not known in Vienna, when the Court Gazette was printed.

"The privateers under the command of colonel d'Aspre, before Leghorn, have again taken five ships bound to that port.

"The enemy also quitted Sieigalia, which port was immediately occupied by the combined Turco-Russian troops. The English minister Windham, published at Florence, the conquest of the two strong towns of Capua and Gaeta, with Terracina, by the Neapolitans and their allies.—In those three places 6000 French were made prisoners, and sent to Toulon, to be exchanged for Neapolitans.

"Rome is now the real object of attack; and on the departure of the mail from Florence, on the 15th August, the army was only two hours march from Rome.

"The inhabitants of Capua would not capitulate with any other power but the English, from fear of the Ottomans.

This Gazette also contains further accounts from Constantinople, dated 25th July, stating "that when Buonaparte arrived at Gaza, he narrowly escaped being murdered by his own troops, among whom there was an insurrection, which was at length appeased by general Kleber. The army being mustered in this city, it was found reduced to 2,800 men! With the shattered remains of a once formidable legion, Buonaparte commenced his journey through the Desart, seated on a camel, attended by some of his officers, at the head of his troops. Sir Sydney Smith was gone to Cyprus, to prepare every thing for the attack of Alexandria, Damietta, and Aboukir. The grand Vizir was marching rapidly, and had already arrived at Missife, in the course of 213 hours, and was to reach Damascus, the rendezvous of the army against Egypt, in the course of 123 hours more.

"When the French had returned to Jaffa, the Naplusi (Samaritants) in their company, fell upon the poor inhabitants, murdering men, women, and children, and those devastations only ceased on Buonaparte's departure, which was occasioned by the approach of the bashaw of Jerusalem, who put the mountaineers to flight, and fell upon the rear of the French.

"Sir Sidney Smith received into his boats all the distracted fugitives, both friends and enemy's, and took them under his protection."

HAGUE, SEPTEMBER 14.

The following letter from general Brune to the Batavian directory was read yesterday in the first chamber.

Head Quarters at Alkmaar, Sept. 12.

Citizen directors—The chief of the general Staff has informed you that we attacked the enemy yesterday. The day would have been decisive for us had all the corps done their duty alike; we have however retained the positions we had before the battle and have even taken some others nearer to the enemy.

Some corps behaved well and in them are brave men whose names deserve to be made known. As soon as the generals of division have sent me in their reports I shall send you the names of those who are entitled to praise and reward; the cowards shall be dismissed from the army and then I hope our efforts against the enemy will be crowned with success.

Letter from adjutant general D'Arlen. ne chief of the general Staff to the Batavian directory:

Head-Quarters at Alkmaar, Sept. 11.

CITIZEN DIRECTORS,

As soon as the general in chief had assembled an army nearly equal to that of the enemy, he resolved, agreeable to your wishes, on a general attack. This morning at 4 o'clock, pursuent to his orders, the army marched in three columns against the enemy. The right wing commanded by lieutenant general Daendels was charged with the attack of Eenigenburg and St Maarten. The column of the centre, under general Dumonceaux, was posted with its right wing near the left wing of general Daendels, and its left below Crabbendam, on the right border of the canal Alkmaar, as far as the Zyp.

The enemy was intrenched behind the Dyke of Zyp, and had raised batteries both along the Dyke and in his front. By the vigor of our attack, he was at first obliged to abandon his advanced posts and to retreat behind the Dyke. The French forced him to abandon Camp; several times they drove the enemy to his last entrenchment, but the fire of the enemy, who was entrenched not only behind the Dyke but also behind the canal below the sluice of the Zyp to the environs of Petten, opposed obstacles which the heroic courage of the French could not overcome—Several of the troops attempted to swim over the canal; about 30 were drowned with their arms in their hands; by the courage which was generally displayed, it could not be remarked, that there were any new raised men among the troops. They remained masters of the field of battle, and occupy Camp and Slaperdyst: they had about 650 wounded; the brigade general David is wounded mortally and many officers, among others 22 in two battalions of the 42d half brigade.

The English having left their entrenchments, their lois cannot be exactly ascertained, but is thought to be very considerable.

AMSTERDAM, SEPTEMBER 10.

The rumor, that Arnheim, and Nimeguen were in the possession of the troops of the hereditary prince of Orange, is wholly void of foundation. Some emigrants and pealants in Guelders, have indeed made some disturbances, but they were dispersed by the armed citizens of Arnheim and some French troops.

In and before Amsterdam, at Niewendam, &c. batteries have been raised to keep off the English, in case they should attempt to approach our city in boats from the Zuyder sea. Citizens of the requisition arrive here from every quarter, and proceed to Haerlem, from whence they afterwards return with marching orders for Muiden, Naarden, &c. All armed citizens who are at Haerlem and its environs, and who went thither from this and other places, are obliged to return and go to Muiden and elsewhere; the reason for it is not publicly known. The city of Haerlem suffers much from the great number of troops which are quartered there—and more are still expected. Every house has received orders to prepare quarters for two, three and four men.

Some of our public prints say, that admiral Storey, on delivering up his sword declared, that he surrendered to the English, and not to the prince of Orange.

WESTPHALIA, SEPTEMBER 11.

The Prussian troops which marched from Westphalia, consist of 6000 infantry, 2000 cavalry, and some artillery. On the 25th, the two battalions of Bila and count Wedel will march from Osnabrock, and proceed by way of Iburg, Glandorff, Vegle, Munster and Dulmen, to Wesel, where they will arrive on the 22d, for what purpose is not positively known, but it is generally believed that they will occupy the frontier.

PAVIA, SEPTEMBER 1.

By express we have received authentic intelligence, that the allies have conquered [illegible] of Spezzia, and taken 121 cannons.

MILAN, AUGUST 29.

Yesterday morning, the head quarters of the Austro-Russian army were still at Ast, from whence they are, however, soon to be removed.

From the present position of the allied armies, it might be concluded, that an attack by general Championet upon Piedmont is expected from the side of Grenoble. He is said to have collected an army of 25,000 men, which consists, however, mostly of new conscripts. The inhabitants of the vallies of Luzerne and St. Marino, in Piedmont, towards France, are all under arms, and have declared against the French.

General Kray, the deliverer of Italy, who has been here since Monday, set off this morning for Novara, from whence he will bring back to Acqui the division of the army which he was to have led into the Valais, the danger in that quarter being over. The two battalions of Belgiojoie, which were garrisoned here, will leave us to day, and are to be replaced by two battalions of Stuart.

Creditable letters state, that a formidable revolution has broken out in the Genoese that the French are carrying off their cannon from Genoa, from whence they have taken 13 of the principle inhabitants as hostages.—The dreadful want of all the necessaries of life, drives the people to despair, and accelerate the retreat of the French.

HAGUE, SEPTEMBER 10.

The French troops with our army having yesterday been joined by all the reinforcements expected, it is thought that an attack will be made upon the enemy to-day. This will prove that the negociation at our head-quarters, with Gen. Dundas the other English Deputies, has not had any effect; tho' there is reason to suppose that Prussia has had some share in them, a courier has been dispatched from hence to Berlin on the 4th inst and it being the general opinion that the late inactivity was caused by the negociations.

Yesterday afternoon an English brigeardied off one of our telegraphs from the coast of Norwyck, about 12 miles distance from hence.

At Antwerp, large magazines of corn, hay, and oats, are collected in the castle, and many troops and great quantities of artillery are passing throught that place for Bergen-op-Zoom.

Six thousand men are on their march, from the frontiers of France, for our frontiers.

STRASBURG, SEPTEMBER 7.

On the 5th instant, in the evening, 400 of our national guards set off from hence for fort Naubon and Lauterburg.

All the moveable columns in the canton of our department have received orders to occupy the Rhine, as all our troops will march to the right bank of that river.

Yesterday there was much fighting before Kehl, where the Austrians have considerably increased, but the result is not yet known. We have likewise not learnt any thing new from the army of the Rhine and Danube.

MANHEIM, SEPTEMBER 7.

Last night the bombardment of Philipsburg commenced. The roaring of cannon lasted, almost uninterruptedly, from 11 at night till 9 in the morning, most which, however, but few shots have been fired.

FRANKFORT, SEPTEMBER 10.

The distressing report is circulating here to-day, that the city of Philipsburg has nearly been reduced to a heap of ruins by the bombardment of the French. The report of the garrison having already capitulated is not credited here.

Our neighbourhood assumes a more warlike appearance every day. The French offer the armed inhabitants quarter in advance.

They have not even any cannon on the ramparts of Caſtell, the garriſon of which place conſiſts only of a battalion of grenadiers.

Alexandria, November 26

The armed ſchooner Welcome Return, Capt. GUTHRIE, arrived in this port on Sunday, from the Weſt-Indies; and brings SALT and SUGAR for Meſſrs. R. T[illegible] on the 24th of October, ran down through the iſlands with the convoy, and then proceeded to Turk's Iſland, from which place ſhe ſailed on the 9th of November. Capt. Guthrie brought home from St. Kitt's Capt. M'Namara, and Mr. Hackley, of Fredericksburg, who were taken in the ſchooner Juliana, of that Town, by a French privateer lugger, called the Le Brilliante, Capt. Ruſs, of 12 guns, and carried to Guadaloupe, from which place they were ſent to St Kitt's in a Cartel.

The Welcome Return ſaluted the Town and brings advices of the ſafe arrival of the brig George, Capt. Taylor, of this port, at Barbados.

THE INSURGENTE FRIGATE,

When at Liſbon, was viſited by the miniſter and conſul of the United States there, who breakfaſted on board, and were well pleaſed with the officers, crew and ſhip. Captain Murray was introduced to the Britiſh officers at Liſbon, with whom he exchanged ſignals. The appearance of ſo fine a ſhip, under American colours, and one ſo taken from their enemies, gave much pleaſure to the Engliſh and Portuguese at Liſbon.

[Boſt. pap.]

The lying Aurora has aſſerted, that the Inſurgente was ſent to Liſbon to convoy his excellency Mr. Smith to the Ottoman Porte in order, that ſhould ſhe, in conſequence of her being a veſſel captured before a declaration of war, be retaken by the French, our government might be furniſhed with new matter of loud complaint of the perfidy of the French, &c. The infamy of this artful inſinuation needs no expoſure.—Its falſhood is detected by a letter from Capt. Murray, dated Liſbon, Sept. 16, 1799, in which he ſays, "I ſhall immediately leave this place to cruize off Cadiz and Algeziras, and from thence to Madeira, where I hear our commerce has been greatly diſtreſſed by French cruiſers."

[*Ibid.*]

The following articles are tranſlated from one of the lateſt Hamburg papers received by the Hampton.

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 6.

On the 4th inſt. the directory ſent a meſſage to the counsel of five hundred, which, among other matters, contains the following:—It is impoſſible to hide from us, that there exiſts a great and terrible conſpiracy in the republic. It breaks out on all ſides, attacks all authority, and threatens all real republicans. The journals further the conſpiracy and diſſenſions, call for the introduction of the royal dignity, and calumniate the braveſt patriots. The reſtoration of public welfare is, according to their opinion, only to be expected from a regeneration after their own manner. Many of their journaliſts are therefore real conſpirators againſt the republic, and the directory has ordered that the following journals ſhall be ſuppreſſed, and their preſſes put under ſeals:—

Bulletin officiel des Armes Coaliſees, La Pariſienne, La Quotidienne, Le Courier de Paris, Le Democrate, Le Miroir, La Feuille du Jour, Le Neceſſaire, Les Hommes Libres, Le Crondeur, and Le Defenſeur de la Patrie.

After the reading of ſaid meſſage, it was propoſed, that the Ami des Loix ſhould alſo be ſuppreſſed, but without effect.

Briot called the meſſages of the directory real tyrany. The Journaliſts, ſaid he, are to be puniſhed, but the capital offenders, a Scherer, &c. remain unpuniſhed. An intrigue of ſtate is intended. We are to be delivered to the enemy, bound hands and feet. Probably the directory of our misfortunes have a treaty of peace in one pocket and a conſtitution in the other. The people muſt riſe in maſs and ſave themſelves. This ſpeech occaſioned a great alarm.—Yes, ſaid Briot, it is intended one of theſe days to raiſe an inſurrection in the ſuburbs of St. Antoine, in order to produce a ſecond affair of Grenelle.—Finally, it was determined that in three days a report be brought in on the abuſe of the liberty of the preſs.

The ſuppreſſed journal, Hommes Libres, appears again under the title of *L'Ennemi des Oppreſſeurs de tous les Tems* —The Enemy of the Oppreſſors of all Times. Some of the other ſuppreſſed journals likewiſe appear under new titles.

Yeſterday the council of five hundred decreed, that our privateers ſhall be viewed as the auxiliary marine of the republic and carry the national flag. Under this regulation, the privateers can carry merchandiſe to French and neutral ports, as well as purſue their cruiſes.

The following we are inclined to believe, ſays a northern print, is founded on information, not far removed from *official* and, of courſe, is entitled to full credit.—The departure of our new envoys to France will be ſucceeded by moments of unuſual anxiety, as to the probable fate of the intereſting miſſion. It will be ſome months before we ſhall receive any intelligence reſpecting the reception they will experience from the government of France. If this ſhould prove of a nature adverſe to peace, congreſs will be in ſeſſion at the time, a circumſtance, which, we conceive renders the period of their departure fortunate.

The fortunes of Buonaparte, which report has repreſented in as many ſhapes as the camelion aſſumes colors, we believe to be unknown at preſent in Europe, although ſcarce an arrival occurs but what is fraught with the good or evil progreſs of this victor of Lodi—it will be perceived under the Philadelphia head in to day's Telegraphe, that he is ſtated to have penetrated into India—to this we give as little credit, as the other falſities circulated reſpecting him.

(Balt. Tel.)

We are happy to find that Gen. Hamilton has preſented to the hands of inſulted law, the Printer of a wanton and infamous attack on his character, and deſigned to operate through him to diſparage government. It is obvious what ſort of liberty ſuch printers want; and it requires but one degree of rationality to foreſee the miſerable condition of the world ſhould they be gratified.

The reduction of all character, by all means, to a level with the moſt infamous wretches exiſting, can only be coveted by thoſe who can go no lower. General and fair as is this concluſion, how ſurpriſing is it that any will publicly exhibit themſelves as laborers for this equalizing? The paragraph, for which the Caterer of the New York Journal is about to be put to the bar of Juſtice, ſtated, if we recollect right, pretty explicitly, that Gen. Hamilton, had offered Mrs. Bache 6000 dolls. for the Copy Right of her paper, and that that good woman refuſed: To which were ſuperadded certain obſervations to ſharpen the point of calumny.

[Boſt. pap.]

ELIZABETHTOWN, (N. J.) NOV. 19.

The bill for directing the mode of election for repreſentatives in congreſs, paſſed the houſe of aſſembly, the 8th inſtant, Yeas 21, Nays 17. It preſcribes a general election by counties.

Propoſitions have been ſubmitted to the legiſlature for calling a convention to alter their conſtitution. It is ſaid that they will probably be rejected by the counsel.

A popular choice of electors of preſident and vice preſident has been propoſed and loſt by a majority of one vote.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 19.

We have authority for ſtating, that the account of the capture by the Pickering brig, of a French privateer, is unfounded.

Capt. Tingey it is ſaid is to command the new frigate of 44 guns building at New. York.

It is contemplated to launch the City of Philadelphia, on Saturday week.

Mr. Henry Mixon, of this city, ſupercargo of the ſhip Perſeverence, Williamſon, arrived in town this morning, and we are ſorry to add, confirms the account of the capture of the ſhip Aurora, capt. Sutter, from Batavia to this port, by a French privateer, in the Straits of Sunda.

The circumſtances of this capture, as far as they were received by the Perſeverance, agree with thoſe already publiſhed, viz. that the Aurora ſucceeded at firſt in beating off the privateer; but was afterwards boarded and carried in the night while employed in repairing the damages ſuſtained in the action. It is thought that the privateer, finding that her prize is loaded entirely with coffee, a *dead article* to them, will agree to ſome reaſonable compromiſe with captain Suter for the redemption of his veſſel.

NOVEMBER 21.

Arrived this morning and fired a ſalute, the armed ſhip Perſeverance, Williamſon, from Batavia.

By the above arrival a report has been received, that Buonaparte, after meeting with various fortune, had finally ſucceeded in forcing a paſſage to India, and in conjunction with the natives who joined his ſtandard, was making formidable preparations to *conquer the whole country!*

BOSTON, NOVEMBER 15.

This morning arrived, ſhip Favorite, Epes Ellery, 45 day from Malaga. The Favorite arrived at Gibraltar, in only 23 and has performed her voyage out and in, in 82 days. Left at Malaga, two New York ſhips; names unknown, the only Americans in port. Spoke nothing. Sailed in company with ſhips Juno, Allen; Portland, Peele; brig Byefield, Kinſman; ſchooners Peacock, Crafts, and Samuel, Hodge, all for Boſton.

Gloucester, November 13.—Mr. Ruſſel, —Captain Blake, of Portland, has handed me the following: The ſloop Elizabeth, M'Cormick, was captured off Porto Rico, September 22, by the French privateer Alliance, captain Dupy, mounting 12 guns, 95 men. On the 25th, the captain and mate retook the ſloop from the Frenchmen, and gave them the boat to go on ſhore in, as there was another privateer in chace with a red flag hoiſted.

Yours, &c."

Portland November 11. Capt. Blake's veſſel of this port, has been captured by the French. His mate Mr. Stephen Potter, was inhumanly murdered by the ſavage and blood thirſty captors. Mr. P. had a family in this town.

"*Barcelona, Auguſt* 23. On the 11th, fell in with American convoy, E. of Malaga, in which were, ſhip Mount Vernon, commodore Derby, of Salem, for Naples; Elizabeth, Lafber, of Boſton, for Leghorn; and Governor Sumner, Young, for this place.

NOVEMBER 16.

From Malaga.

Yeſterday arrived here, the ſhip Favorite, capt. Ellery, in 45 days from Malaga. When capt. E. left Spain, it was the report that the French had been entirely driven out of Italy. Lord Nelſon had paſſed into the Adriatic, from Naples, with 7 ſail of the line, to blockade Cadiz.

Weſt India Articles.

Touſſaint, it is ſaid, has ordered ſeveral cruiſers to protect American veſſels againſt the depredations of Rigaud's boats.

Pickering's Succeſs Corroborated.

We have ſeen a gentlemen from Guadaloupe, via St. Bart's, who left the former iſland two days after the news was confirmed there of the capture of l'Egypte Conquiſe (or Egypt conquered) by the Pickering armed brig. The news which firſt reached Guadaloupe, ſtated that the Frenchmen had captured the Yankee; on which a firing of guns, le Carmagnole, and damning John Adams was heard for three hours;—when an advice boat arriving, and fixing "the boat on the other leg," the chagrin of the pirates was as great, as their exultation had been foliſh.

Williams, the Renegado, commanded l'Egypte Conquiſe, when ſhe left Guadaloupe. He is one of the moſt infamous "Black Beards" that ever infeſted the ocean.

The privateer captured by the Pickering, is named l'Egypte Conquiſe, and not the Conqueror of Egypt; and originally mounted 16 ſix-pounders, and had 120 men. To conquer the Pickering, ſhe ſhifted her guns, and took 8 nine pounders, ann 6 ſixes, and augmented the number of her crew, to 200. She is a long lugger built, faſt ſailing ſchooner, which has done infinite injury to our commerce. Amongſt other veſſels, ſhe has captured, is the Roſe, India-man, capt. Chaſe, of Newburyport, worth 140,000 dollars. Captain Chaſe loſt his mate, and two men killed, and had 14 wounded. She alſo took capt. Brightmen, of this port.

NEW-YORK, NOVEMBER 20.

Capt Smith, arrived at Newburyport from Cape Francois, informs, that an arrival there in 28 days from Bourdeaux, reports that the royaliſts in Paris had gained an aſcendency, adopted the conſtitution of 1793, and elected a king. This intelligence had created great tumults at Bourdeaux, where (a gentleman paſſenger in the corvette, informed capt. Smith) it was believed to be authentic.

BALTIMORE NOVEMBER 22.

The preſident of the United States has recognized John Wallace, eſq. as vice-conſul of his Britannic majeſty for the ſtate of Georgia.

The laſt ſeſſion of congreſs to be held at the preſent ſeat of government, will commence in a few days. Several of the members have already arrived, and no doubt matters of the firſt moment will early occupy the attention of all. The communication which the chief magiſtrate of the union ſhall lay before them, will probably ſhew that although we have thus far wiſely kept aloof from the contending powers of Europe, much addreſs, great wiſdom, and a manly firmneſs, will be neceſſary to enable him to proſecute the courſe marked out on the true chart of American policy. The poſition of the United States is critical, and the zeal and eloquence of the houſe will be brought forth in the diſcuſſion of ſeveral momentous ſubjects.—To the talents and patriotiſm of that reſpectable body, will be added thoſe of the eloquent Marſhall—and many new members from various parts of the union, will deliver their maiden ſpeeches the enſuing ſeſſion. All foreign ſympathies we hope will be exploded—little muſt convince the members of this auguſt body, that to conſult and purſue the welfare of *their own country*, will ſufficiently employ them without ſeeking that of *any other*. A pure American heart, we truſt, will beat in every boſom, and the glory and advancement of the nation, will no doubt be the reſult of their deliberations.

Public Vendue.

THIS DAY will be ſold, at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogſheads, French

Brandy in pipes, gin in pipes, peach brandy in hhds. molaſſes in hhds. wine in caſks, whiſkey in bls. loaf and brown ſugar in bls pork and herrings in bls. &c. &c.

And immediately after,

Fine and coarſe clothes, plains, kerſeys, ginghams, linens, platilis, blankets, &c.

—ALSO—

One box of Paper Hangings, &c. &c.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

November 26.

THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, will be ſold at the Vendue Store, for Caſh only.

A Negro Man, aged about 25 yeare. Said Negro Man is well acquainted with farming, is a good waggoner, and is uſeful for any other work.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

November 26.

Sales at Auction

On 5th day next 28th Inſtant,
Will be ſold on the Premiſes at 4 o'clock in the Afternoon,

A valuable Houſe and Lot,
On St. Aſaph, between Prince and Duke Street.

H. & M.

November 23.

NOTICE.

WILL BE SOLD,

To the higheſt Bidder, on Tueſday the 10th day of December next, at the Store-Houſe lately occupied by Caleb Earp, deceaſed, near the new Court-Houſe, in Fairfax county,

ALL the STOCK of GOODS, belonging to the eſtate of the ſaid Earp; many of which are ſuitable to the preſent and approaching ſeaſons; together with ſome articles of Houſehold Furniture. Three months credit will be allowed the purchaſers for all ſums above ten dollars, on their giving notes, with approved ſecurity, to carry intereſt from the date, if not punctually paid.

All thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring them forward, on or before the ſaid tenth day of December next, authenticated as the law directs; and thoſe who are indebted are requeſted to call and ſettle their reſpective notes and accounts, to enable me to pay the debts due the creditors of the deceaſed.

The ſale to commence at 11 o'clock, and continue until all are ſold.

R. RATCLIFFE, Adm'r.

November 26.

NOTICE.

THE members of the mutual assurance society against fire on buildings of the state of Virginia, are hereby requested to attend either in person or by deputy, their annual general meeting, to be held at the Capitol, agreeably to their constitution, on the first Monday (being the second day) in December next.

W. FOUSHEE, President.

Richmond, October 22, 1799.

The members are requested to be pointed in their attendance, as several amendments to the constitution will be proposed, such as "That any subscriber may withdraw his insurance by giving notice thereof; that agents be appointed in the respective counties; and several other useful and necessary amendments." And the whole of the transactions will be laid before the meeting.

The principles of the mutual insurance are, that the insurance join as friends with an engagement to succor such of them as may lose their buildings by fire. They regulate their own affairs, elect their officers, and fix their salaries. At their general meeting they may make such alterations and amendments to their constitution as they think proper.

A person standing his own insurer may lose his building in a few hours. By insuring in the mutual insurance, the property becomes real: only subject to an eventual contribution.—But it is said that the house owners don't like to MORTGAGE their buildings for the payment of losses. However on consideration they will find that their houses are under an everlasting Mortgage of accidents by fire: then by the mutual insurance they are released from a very heavy mortgage of running the risk of losing the whole: for the quotas can never amount to the whole, unless that all the houses in the state, at least all those insured, burn down all at once, which is next to an impossibility, as fires happen only partially here or there, but never are general, and the insured houses being scattered all over the state, and few contiguous to each other, the contribution can never be very considerable.

Some people it is said want to establish this institution; they have private views, which cannot be good; for no good man would wish to destroy an institution, the sole purport of which is to succor the unfortunate; and by which we keep large sums of money in this country which used to go abroad. Their object is to destroy this philanthropic constitution, and to establish an insurance company upon the British system to enrich a few individuals: But would any man in his sound senses trust his property to a few speculating individuals? If their private speculations fail and heavy losses happen, the insured can only receive a small dividend, and pay them annual premiums which they must and will always so regulate to bear the losses, expences and profits, without which they will not insure; for their views are gain, and not philanthropy; then as at any rate the house owners must bear the losses, they can at least by the mutual insurance reap the profits themselves, and have the security of many which can never fail.

I believe that the expenses of a British insurance company are not less than 10 thousand guineas a year. Each of their acting directors has £.2000 sterling per annum—Here the president, fourteen directors, chamber general, principal agent and clerks' salaries, and all the contingent expences of books, paper, printing, &c average only about 2,000 dollars per annum.

The president and directors, actuated not by lucrative but philanthropic motives, have in fact done the business gratis; having employed their salaries to buy a fire engine for the use of the society.

By the plan which I laid before the general meeting, I proposed that agents should be appointed (and have for their pay the taxes on the policies) in the respective counties; and had my advice been followed, never any quotas would have been necessary; for the agent would have applied to every house owner and explained the plan; and if they had only the tenth part of the buildings in the state, it would be 40,000 houses, averaging at 1000 dollars each, is forty millions, at 3 per cent. the premium would amount to one million two hundred thousand dollars. That laid out in 6 per cent. stock at 8 per cent. would yield annually ninety six thousand dollars interest; a sum large enough to pay for the losses of the whole state.

We have, I believe, upwards of 40,000 buildings in this state. Supposing then that losses were to happen every year to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars (which has never been the case yet) each house's share would be only one quarter dollar. This shews the great advantage that it be made general, which they can do, by appointing the agents in each county to apply to the people, explain the plan, and make out the declarations. By that they will at least come every day nigher to the general insurance.

Much has been said concerning the quotas. The contributions of a man who owns a brick house not contiguous to others, worth 1000 dollars, is only fifteen dollars for four years insurance, and to aid so many unfortunate people here in distress. Had he insured abroad, it would have cost for the years '96, '97, '98 and '99, at one per cent. per annum, 40 dollars; and gone to enrich the people in other countries. Then those insured here, notwithstanding the extraordinary great fires, stand still upon a far better footing than if they had been insured by an insurance company; and as in all human probability, such great fires will not be frequent; and no doubt the mutual insurance will increase, in spite of the machinations which have been used against it; and as the delinquents will be compelled to pay, the society will stand upon a better footing than before; of course, it is probable that the contribution will hardly ever amount to a second premium.

As the premiums abroad are one per cent. per annum before the quotas will come up to that, there must annually one out of every hundred houses burnt, which would be at the rate of 4000 houses annually in the state; or out of the 4,000 buildings subscribed for, 42 houses amounting to 40,000 dollars annual losses, which any rational man will allow has never been the case, and hardly ever will—However, this shews what profit the insurance companies abroad get, what our ABOLISHING SOCIETY have calculated at; but their hopes will be blasted, and their intrigues in vain; for the people of Virginia will no doubt promote a charitable and benevolent institution, and not encourage any mercenary company: then let them AMEND but not DESTROY the Mutual Insurance, which they can amend in what manner they please. I am clear for that a man should not be for ever bound; and that those who do not like to be charitable, and to secure at the same time their own property, should be at liberty to withdraw. A clause will, no doubt, next December, be inserted in the constitution for that purpose.

W. F. AST.

Form of the credentials to be produced by the person voting at the annual meeting by proxy, to wit:

subscriber of

member of the mutual assurance society, do hereby constitute and appoint to attend the general annual meeting of the said society, to be held at Richmond, on the first Monday in December next, as proxy to vote and act on behalf on any business that may come before the said meeting as fully as if personally present—In testimony whereof have hereunto set hand and seal the day of 1799.

Test,

John Richards,

HAVING regularly attended to the study of Physic, Surgery and Midwifery, at the Colleges of Edinburg and Glasgow, and practised for a considerable number of years in Ireland, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Alexandria and its vicinity, that he offers his services in his professional line. He flatters himself, from an unremitting attention to his patients, and the quality of his Medicine, to merit the esteem and confidence of the public.

King-street, Alexandria, Oct. 31, 1799.

The subscriber will continue

to deliver in all the next year, about two thousand Cords of Wood, at his Landing, on Potomak Creek, consisting of oak, pine, &c.—Likewise, a quantity of valuable Ship Timber, consisting of white oak, cedar and mulberry, which will be sold as it stands. Any person or persons, wishing to become a purchaser or purchasers, must apply before the fifteenth of December next. No person need apply unless well recommended for punctuality. Those disposed to contract may know the terms by applying to Messrs. Ricketts & Newton, of Alexandria, Mr. John T. Mason, of George-Town, or myself, on the premises.

LEWIS WAUGH.

Potomak Creek, King George County, Nov. 7. 1D15.

Roberts & Griffith

Have just received, and for Sale,

An assortment of

GROCERIES;

Among which are the following:

Imperial, Young Hyson, Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea } TEAS, of the latest importation and best quality, chiefly of the Delaware's cargo, the last arrival at Philadelphia from Canton,

Loaf, lump and brown sugar,
Coffee in bags and chocolate in boxes,
Holland and country gin,
French brandy and West-India rum,
Whiskey and peach brandy,
Rice in tierces,
Fresh raisins in kegs and boxes,
Soft and hard shell'd almonds,
Dixon's mustard,
Copperas, alum, brimstone and madder,
Fig blue in small boxes,
Poland starch and brown soap,
Leiper's snuff and rappee do.
Pepper, nutmegs, ginger and pimento,
Writing and wrapping paper,
Bar-iron, castings and nails,
Window glass, 8 by 10 and 10 by 12,
A few sets of China,
A small invoice of well assorted saddlery, &c.

May 16.

NOTICE

To any person or persons who may have any unsettled claim against the estate of David Pancoast, late of Alexandria, deceased, that power is vested in me to settle the same—If not presented agreeable to law, they will be excluded.

I have to Rent,

The House now occupied by James M'Rea, on Columbus, near King Street. The premises to be seen any time, and possession given at a short notice.

PHILIP WANTON.

October 26.

For Sale,

UPWARDS of 300 acres of LAND, near Greenwich, on the road leading to Dumfries, from which it is distant 25 miles. There are about 200 acres of land cleared—there are on it two good dwelling houses, one with four fireplaces. There are also a tanyard, bark mill and 7 or 8 vats, all in good order. This land will be sold cheap, and part payment received in goods, if agreeable to the purchaser. For terms apply to Mr. James Taylor, at Buckland, who is fully authorised to sell; or to the subscriber, in Fauquier county, near the Thoroughfare Mill.

THOMAS P. THORNTON.

October 21.

For Sale, or Rent,

THE TENEMENT, lately occupied by James Watson, situate on the intersection of Prince and Pitt streets, fronting on the former forty nine feet and eet along the latter.

—ALSO—

A valuable Store-House and

Lot in Georgetown, on the main street and in the most eligible situation for business—fronting thereon about forty feet and extending backwards two hundred and forty feet or more, lately occupied by T. I. Beatty.

For terms, apply to

WILLIAM HODGSON.

Alexandria, Sept. 7, 1799.

RECEIVED

Per schooner Trial, Capt. Hand, from Philadelphia,

A consignment of

Ticklenburgs, Oznaburgs,

Hessians, Brown and White Rolls, Dowlas, Flanders Linens, &c. &c. which will be sold low for cash.

HEWES & MILLER.

Sept. 24.

RAN AWAY, on the 25th ult. from the subscriber, living near Culpepper Court-House, a Negro Man, named JACK, about 30 years old, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, very muscular, full faced, wide nostrils, large eyes, a down look, speaks slowly, and wore his hair cued; had on when he eloped a white shirt, grey broadcloth coat, mixed cassimere waistcoat and breeches, a brown hat, faced underneath with green, and a pair of boots. He formerly belonged to Mr. Augustin Baughan, of Fredericksburg, now of Baltimore, and I am told was seen making for Alexandria, with an intention of taking the stage thither. He is artful, can both read and write, and is a good fiddler; it is therefore probable he may attempt a forgery, and pass for a freeman. He is most commonly known by the name of JACK TAYLOR, was originally from Essex county has a father living there, and it is said he has a wife, the property of Mrs. Dalrymple, of Dumfries. Whoever secures him in any gaol, so that I get him, shall have Ten Dollars Reward, and if taken above sixty and not more than one hundred miles distant, and brought home, shall receive Twelve Dollars, and for any greater distance, Fifteen Dollars, with all reasonable expenses borne. Masters of vessels and stage drivers are forewarned carrying him out of the state, under penalty of the law.

CARTER BEVERLY.

October 6, 1799.

A HORSE

TO BE SOLD, or BARTERED, for East, West India or Country Produce,

A Handsome Horse, Saddle and Bridle.—Enquire of THOMAS CRUSE, who has just received

For Sale,

One ton of Cheese, Irish Linen, Diapers, Table-cloths, &c.

October 19.

Wanted,

A NEGRO MAN, who has been accustomed to do the business of a house-servant, and whose character will bear the strictest enquiry. A man of such a description will be hired by the month or year, and allowed liberal wages, by applying to

T. HAMILTON.

November 19.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, on the 20th of October, from the subscriber living in Charles county, near Portobacco, Maryland, a Negro Woman, named PAT, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, very stout, of a dark complexion, and about 45 years of age. She formerly belonged to the estate of Mrs. Edelen, near Piscataway, in Prince George's county. She ran off about two years ago, got to Alexandria, and there remained for many months before I got her again. I am told she was seen going that way a few days ago, where I suppose she now is. The above Reward will be given to any person who will deliver her to me.

All masters of vessels and stage-drivers are forewarned carrying her off, or employing her, under the penalty of the law.

JOSEPH NEALE.

November 18.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WILL TAKE A YOUNG MAN

OF GOOD CHARACTER TO THE

STUDY OF MEDICINE.

JAMES CRAIK.

Nov. 8.

TO LET,

For one or more Years,

A FISHERY, at the mouth of Dogue Creek, well known by the name of Posey's Fishing-Landing. To say much on this subject would be unnecessary, as the property is generally known, and has commonly turned out to great account. The last year upwards of 500 barrels of herrings were cured at this landing, and not less than 110 barrels of shad; besides, very large quantities of shad and herrings were sold on the shore to country customers.

There are excellent [illegible] premises for carrying on the Fishery, to a larger extent than has been done, as there are a strong log house of 20 feet by 16, for holding salt and cured fish; and this house is sheded all round, in which nearly 100 hhds. may be contained for the curing of the fish. Besides, there are a shed of considerable size, for the striking of first salting of the fish, and a house newly built, of 16 by 14, for the fishers to cook in, and another of 14 by 12, for an overseer to lodge in, and keep the accounts of the business. The tenant may also be accommodated with a seine and ropes, rigged and ready for fishing, a fishing boat, and about 30 or 40 hhds. to cure fish in; all upon reasonable terms.

Nothing would have induced Gen. Washington to have let such a valuable property, but the firm determination of simplifying and contracting his concerns.

Proposals may be made to the subscriber for the Fishery and the houses thereto appertaining, or for the fishery houses, and to purchase the seine, boat, and hogsheads, as may be most agreeable to the offerers. No offers will be received after the 12th of January, 1800, if any person wishing to rent the premises, will require time to make the necessary arrangements, and in six days thereafter, the offer which is most agreeable to Gen. Washington will be preferred, and made known to the offerer.

J. ANDERSON.

November 20.

Lands for Sale, or exchange for other Property.

SEVEN hundred and eighty-eight acres in the county of Hampshire, on the waters of Great Cape Capon, about 20 miles from the Warm Springs, and 30 from Winchester.—This land is full of wood, oak and Pine timber. Two excellent farms may be made, with 30 to 50 acres of bottom, and rich high land to each; and in the heart of the timber there is a fine seat for a saw-mill. Capt. Daniel Rees will shew the lands.

Three thousand eight hundred and forty-five acres in the county of Ohio, on the waters of Grave and Fish creeks, near the river Ohio, and about 80 miles below Pittsburg. Some of these lands are very good, with considerable quantities of rich bottom, and plenty of excellent timber. Robert Woods, Esq. the Surveyor of that county, will shew these lands.

One hundred and eighty acres, within three miles of the Warm Springs, upon Great Cape Capon, near its mouth, and within ¼ of a mile of the River Potomak. This land has about 70 to 80 acres of rich bottom, mostly in cultivation, with 70 fine sugar trees on it; from which, I am informed, there may be made 1500lb. of good sugar annually. There is also a seat for grist and saw mills on it, equal to any in that neighbourhood, and upon a never failing stream of water. The upland is rich, with plenty of timber, and part under cultivation. This farm is well improved with a good orchard, houses and fencing, and rented last year for produce equal to sixty pounds per an. Mr. Joseph Butler, at the Warm Springs, will shew it. I will sell all, or any of the above lands for cash, or upon credit, or take in exchange for them lands in Fairfax County, or Lots of land in the town of Alexandria, or the city of Washington.

R. T. HOOE.

October 12.

THE undersigned being appointed Commissioners to superintend the building of the Leesburg Academy, notify that they are ready to receive Proposals from any person or persons, who will undertake the Building, which is to be 63 feet in front, and 30 in width; to be of brick, and divided into two rooms and a passage on each floor; the first floor to be elevated four feet from the surface, the first story 13 feet high, and the second 11. Proposals by letter, post paid, directed to the Commissioners at Leesburg, will be attended to.

THOMAS L. LEE,
WILSON C. SELDON,
JOSEPH SMITH,
THOMAS SIM,
JOHN LITTLEJOHN, } Com'rs.

October 10, 1799.

WANTED,

(In a small Family)

A Man & Maid Servant,

only who may come well recommended for sobriety and faithfulness.

Wanted also,

A Girl of about 13 years old. Apply to the Printer.

November 21.

ALEXANDRIA:
Printed every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday,
BY
HENRY GIRD, Jun.